

IPR1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10618

Specification

IPR1 Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality

Isotype

Application Notes

WB

09HB58

NP 004501, 190343008 Human, Mouse, Rat

Rabbit Polyclonal

laG

Ipr1 antibody can be used for detection of

Ipr1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 μ g/mL.

IPR1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID Target/Specificity SP110:

3431

Reconstitution & Storage

IPR1 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

IPR1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IPR1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name SP110

Function

Transcription factor. May be a nuclear hormone receptor coactivator. Enhances transcription of genes with retinoic acid response elements (RARE).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00185, ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00747, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10913195, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25593309}. Note=Found in the nuclear body

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes and spleen. Detected at intermediate levels in thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine and colon, and at low levels in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas

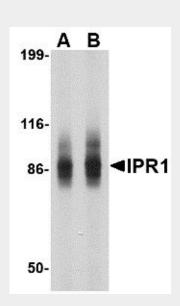


IPR1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

IPR1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of IPR1 in SW480 cell lysate with IPR1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.

IPR1 Antibody - Background

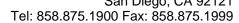
IPR1 Antibody: Susceptibility to tuberculosis (TB) in mice has recently been attributed to the IPR1 gene. IPR1 is a member of the SP100/SP140 family of nuclear body proteins and encodes a leukocyte-specific nuclear body component. The protein can function as an activator of gene transcription and may serve as a nuclear hormone receptor coactivator. Alternative splicing has been observed for this gene and three transcript variants, encoding distinct isoforms, have been identified. SP110 is the closest homolog of the IPR1 protein in humans. The IPR1/Sp110 gene product might play a role in integrating signals generated by intracellular pathogens with mechanisms controlling innate immunity, cell death, and pathogenesis. IPR1/Sp110 is up-regulated after infection with M. tuberculosis and required by Anaplasma phagocytophilum for infection of human promyelocytic cells. Defects in Sp110 are a cause of severely impaired resistance to infection by M. tuberculosis.

IPR1 Antibody - References

Pan H, Yan BS, Rojas M, et al. Ipr1 gene mediates innate immunity to tuberculosis. Nature2005; 434:767-72.

Bloch DB, Nakajima A, Gulick T, et al. Sp110 localizes to the PML-Sp100 nuclear body and may function as a nuclear hormone receptor transcriptional coactivator. Mol. Cell Biol.2000; 20:6138-46. De la Fuente J, Manzano-Roman R, Blouin EF, et al. Sp110 transcription is induced and required by







Anaplasma phagocytophilum for infection of human promyelocytic cells. BMC Infect. Dis.2007; 7:110.

Tosh K. Campbell SJ, Fielding K, et al. Variants in the SP110 gene are associated with genetic susceptibility to tuberculosis in West Africa. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.2006; 103:10364-8.